

Corporate Tax Update **INTERNATIONAL**

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INTERNATIONAL TAX

WHAT CHANGED UNDER TAX REFORM?

➤ Overall System of Taxation

- Prior system taxed U.S. citizens and residents on worldwide income.
- Tax reform shifted U.S. taxation closer to a territorial system.
 - Earnings from foreign branches of U.S. companies continue to be taxed currently.
 - Earnings of foreign corporations owned by pass-through entities are generally taxed when distributed.
 - Earnings of foreign corporations owned by C Corporations are generally exempt from tax via 100% dividends-received deduction.
 - However, see Anti-Deferral Rules.

› Participation Exemption (DRD)

- 100% dividends-received deduction allowed against dividends received from 10%-owned foreign corporation.
- DRD is the vehicle that delivers the new limited territorial system.
- Exemption is only allowed to C Corporations.
- Applies to dividends after December 31, 2017.

› Transition Tax

- One-time "transition tax" on the deemed repatriation of accumulated earnings held offshore.
- Accumulated earnings measured at the greater of balances at November 2, 2017 and December 31, 2017.
- 15.5% tax rate to the extent of foreign liquid assets.
- 8% tax rate on remaining balance of earnings.

› Anti-Deferral Rules

- Anti-Deferral provisions cause certain categories of foreign corporation income to be taxed currently.
- Subpart F Income.
- Investment in U.S. Property (956).
- Passive Foreign Investment Company (PFIC).
- Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income (GILTI) – New.

› GILTI

- Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income.
- Not limited to intangible income.
- Income earned by a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) above a 10% return on its depreciable tangible property used to generate the income.
- 50% deduction against GILTI allowed for C Corps only generally reduces tax rate to 10.5%.
- Deduction not allowed for pass-throughs – tax rate on GILTI may be as high as 37%.

› Foreign Tax Credit

- Direct credit allowed for foreign tax paid by U.S. entity or foreign branch.
- Indirect credit for taxes deemed paid on income distributed as dividends – REPEALED.
- Indirect credit for taxes deemed paid on Subpart F income – available only to C Corporations.
- Foreign Tax Credit “Baskets”:
 - General
 - Passive
 - GILTI – new
 - Foreign Branch – new

➤ Foreign-Derived Intangible Income

- Informally known as “FDII.”
- Deduction to incentivize export of sales and services.
- Income eligible for deduction is profit above a 10% return on depreciable tangible property used to generate the income.
- May reduce tax rate on eligible income to as low as 13.125% thru 2025 (16.406% thereafter).
- Limited by taxable income.
- Available only to C Corporations.

› BEAT

- Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax.
- 10% minimum tax on taxable income modified to exclude “base-eroding payments.”
- Base-eroding payments are otherwise deductible payments made to a foreign related party.
- Tax only applies to C Corporations with average annual gross receipts of \$500 million or more, and a “base-erosion percentage” of 3% or more.
- Applies to tax years beginning after 12/31/2017.

» BEPS

- Base-Erosion and Profit Shifting.
- Initiative of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
- Adopted by most industrialized nations, including U.S.
- BEPS Action 13 requires Country-by-Country Report, Local File, Master File.
- Reports income, assets, employees, taxes, etc. by jurisdiction.
- Applicable to multinational groups with consolidated revenues in excess of €750 million.

INTERNATIONAL TAX

WHAT SHOULD I LOOK FOR?

› Awareness is the Key



**IF YOU SEE SOMETHING,
SAY SOMETHING.**

BE SUSPICIOUS OF ANYTHING UNATTENDED.
Tell a cop, an MTA employee or call 1-888-NYC-SAFE.

   Metropolitan Transportation Authority  

› Taxpayer Types Impacted

- Individuals
- Partnerships
- S Corporations
- C Corporations
- Trusts
- Estates
- Not-for-Profits

› Common Issues

- Foreign Financial Account Reporting
- Foreign Entity Reporting
- Foreign Transaction Reporting
- U.S. Withholding Tax
- Transfer Pricing
- Foreign Tax Credits
- Approach to Planning

» Foreign Bank Account Reporting

- FinCEN 114 (“FBAR”)
 - \$10,000 reporting threshold is for the total of all financial account balances, rather than per account.
 - Calendar year report, translated at Dec 31 rate.
- Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)
 - Form 8938.
 - Both individuals and domestic entities may have filing requirement.
 - Higher reporting thresholds than FBAR, thresholds vary based on residency and marital status.
 - Includes ownership interests in foreign entities.
- Includes all financial accounts, not just bank accounts

➤ Foreign Entity Reporting

- Controlled Foreign Corporation (Form 5471)
 - Consider Category 2 filing for officers and directors.
- Passive Foreign Investment Company (Form 8961)
 - 75% of gross income is passive, or
 - 50% assets held to generate passive income.
 - Very punitive tax results if applicable.
 - Includes many foreign investment accounts.
- Foreign Partnership (Form 8865)
- Foreign Disregarded Entity (Form 8858)
- Foreign Trust (Form 3520-A)
 - Can include foreign retirement accounts.

» Foreign Transaction Reporting

- Transfer of Property to Foreign Corp. (Form 926)
 - Actual transfers of property or cash.
 - Formation of a new foreign corporation, restructuring.
- Transactions with Foreign Trusts (Form 3520)
 - Remember foreign retirement accounts.
- Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation (Form 5472)
 - Sales, services, royalties, interest, management fees, etc.
 - Form for each related entity with transactions.
- International Boycott Report (Form 5713)
 - Review apportionment detail, request by country.

› U.S. Withholding Tax

- Most payments from the U.S. to a foreign person or entity will be subject to withholding tax and reporting.
- Fixed, Determinable, Annual, Periodical Income (FDAP)
 - Includes interest, dividends, rents, royalties, premiums, annuities and certain wages.
 - 30% withholding tax on gross income.
 - Withholding rate may be reduced by treaty.
- Effectively Connected Income (ECI)
 - Income from a U.S. trade or business.
 - Generally exempt from withholding tax.
 - 37% or 21% Withholding Tax required on foreign partners in a partnership that has ECI.

› U.S. Withholding Tax

Relevant Tax Forms:

- W-8 Series
 - Establishes tax status of the payee.
 - Should always be requested before making payment to foreign person.
- 1042 Series - Withholding Tax on FDAP
 - Due March 15.
 - Form required to be filed regardless of tax exemption, including exemption for ECI.
- 8804, 8805, 8813 – Withholding on Partnership ECI
 - Due 15th day of 3rd month after partnerships year end.
 - 8813 filed quarterly.

› Transfer Pricing

- Pricing between controlled (related) entities.
- Transactions should be priced at arm's length.
- IRS and foreign taxing authorities focus on transfer pricing to determine whether income is allocated appropriately to their jurisdiction.
- Regulations found at Reg. §1.482.
- Transaction-based and profit-based methods.
- Local File documents local country TP approach.
- Master File documents group's TP approach.

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➤ Tax Planning for International Tax

- Identification
 - Identify issues and opportunities.
- Mitigation/Formulation
 - Determine alternative processes or structures that provide a more favorable result.
- Implementation
 - Put the plan into action!

➤ Tax Planning for International Tax

Issue or Opportunity

- High volume of profitable exports (opportunity).
- Profitable foreign subsidiary with low net basis in tangible property (risk).
- Overlooked foreign reporting (risk).

Potential Solution

- FDII deduction or IC-DISC.
- Structuring or tax elections to reduce GILTI.
- Streamlined or delinquent procedures to catch up reporting.

› A slide so nice, I used it twice



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